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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL TREATIES:

CHANGES IN THE SCOPE OF CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES

Report of the Executive Director

Addendum **

Supplementary data supplied by Governments

1. As indicated in paragraph 13 of the report on the question of the possible scheduling of aminorex, brotizolam, etryptamine, mesocarb, methcathinone and zipeprol and rescheduling of flunitrazepam (E/CN.7/1995/11), the Secretary-General invited all governments to submit data on those substances concerning seizures or the existence of clandestine laboratories manufacturing the substances. Governments were also invited to indicate any economic, social, legal, administrative or other factors they might consider relevant to the possible scheduling or rescheduling of those seven substances.

2. In response to the Secretary-General's request, replies had been received by the Secretariat of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as of 3 March 1995 from the following twenty five States: Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Cuba, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Jordan, Maldives, Mauritius, Morocco, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey and United Kingdom. The relevant comments of Governments are summarized below.

Aminorex

3. Singapore reported aminorex as being under national control. No seizures or the existence of clandestine laboratories manufacturing the substance were reported by any government.

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**This document has not been formally edited.

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4. Belgium, Cuba, France, Germany, Greece, Morocco, Norway, Peru, Spain, Turkey and Trinidad and Tobago expressed agreement with, or had no objection to the proposal to place aminorex in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention.

Brotizolam

5. Brotizolam was reported by Spain as being available for medical use and under national control. Greece and Italy also reported that the substance was under national control. Sweden reported that seizures of the substance were always made together with other substances that were under national control and that an import certificate had once been requested for the substance. No clandestine laboratories manufacturing the substance were reported by any government.

6. Belgium, Cuba, France, Germany, Greece, Morocco, Norway, Peru, Spain, Turkey and Trinidad and Tobago expressed agreement with, or had no objection to the proposal to place brotizolam in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention.

Etriptamine

7. Etryptamine was reported by Germany as being under national control, adding that it was not available for medical use. No seizures or the existence of clandestine laboratories manufacturing the substance were reported by any government.

8. Belgium, Cuba, France, Germany, Greece, Morocco, Norway, Peru, Spain, Turkey and Trinidad and Tobago expressed agreement with, or had no objection to the proposal to place etryptamine in Schedule I of the 1971 Convention.

Flunitrazepam

9. Flunitrazepam was reported as available for medical use by Cuba, Denmark, Fiji, Germany, Japan, Jordan, Norway, Peru (registered in 1994 but not yet available), Spain and the United Kingdom (available only on private medical prescription). The substance was under national control in all those countries, as well as in Greece, Italy, Philippines, Turkey, Singapore and Sweden and was in the process of being placed under national control in Trinidad and Tobago. Fiji reported one case of clandestine exportation of the substance to a neighbouring country.

10. Turkey reported abuse of the substance. Norway also reported that preparations containing flunitrazepam were frequently abused. Sweden pointed out that the substance was used by some drug abusers in combination with alcohol and that overprescription had been noticed. Overprescription of the substance was also reported by Fiji.

11. Seizures were reported by six respondants. One seizure in 1994 involving 267600 tablets of a preparation containing the substance was reported by Bulgaria. Denmark reported 225 cases involving seizures of 7000 tablets over the last five years. Italy reported traces of flunitrazem together with a seizure of ecstasy. Norway reported 362 seizures in 1993 involving 6352 tablets. Seizures in 1993 and 1994, involving 4154 and 2828 tablets respectively, were reported by Singapore. Over 2000 seizures between 1990 and 1994 involving small quantities were reported by Spain.

12. Belgium, Cuba, Fiji, France, Germany, Greece, Jordan, Morocco, Norway, Peru, Spain, Turkey and Trinidad and Tobago expressed agreement with, or had no objection to the proposal to transfer flunitrazepam from Schedule IV to Schedule III of the 1971 Convention.

Mesocarb

13. Mesocarb was reported by Cuba as available for medical use. Bulgaria indicated that import and export of the substance had not been permitted since March 1992. Seizures involving 288 g of this substance were reported by Bulgaria. No clandestine laboratories manufacturing the substance were reported by any government.

14. Belgium, Cuba, France, Germany, Greece, Morocco, Norway, Peru, Spain, Turkey and Trinidad and Tobago expressed agreement with, or had no objection to the proposal to place mesocarb in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention.

Methcathinone

15. No seizures or the existence of clandestine laboratories manufacturing the substance were reported by any government.

16. Belgium, Cuba, France, Germany, Greece, Morocco, Norway, Peru, Spain, Turkey and Trinidad and Tobago expressed agreement with, or had no objection to the proposal to place methcathinone in Schedule I of the 1971 Convention.

Zipeprol

17. Zipeprol was reported by Spain as being available for medical use and under national control. Greece also reported that the substance was under national control. No seizures or the existence of clandestine laboratories manufacturing the substance were reported by any government.

18. Belgium, Cuba, France, Germany, Greece, Morocco, Norway, Peru, Spain, Turkey and Trinidad and Tobago expressed agreement with, or had no objection to the proposal to place zipeprol in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention.